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By reference to the figures in another column, it will be seen that in former times the State paid from \$2,500 to \$4,000 for brains in the Executive office; and that now it is paying \$6,000 for brains.

In the Senate in the DeSoto county contested election case, Messrs. Harby, Steele and Duncan made powerful and effective speeches in behalf of Mr. Holloway, Democrat, and with the aid of the moderate Republicans, the Democrats were able to prevent Mr. H. being deprived of his seat.

In another column we have published such documents as have come before the Legislature in regard to the Land Scrip system. This, however, is not all about it, and we hope the Special Committee will be permitted soon to report so that the people of the State may hear both sides of the question. Keep your seats there is another very set.

The DeSoto Contested Case.

The Senate did a praiseworthy act on Wednesday. By a majority of eight that body voted to retain in his seat, Hon. Mr. Holloway (Conservative), whose election was contested by his Radical (negro) opponent. The case in his favor was clear and unquestionable; and the verdict of the Senate was strictly in accordance with the law and testimony. We congratulate the Senate, and we congratulate the people of DeSoto and Tunica, who, by this decision, have secured the right to be represented by the man of their choice.

Hon. Mr. Huggins Makes an Explanation.

Hon. Mr. Huggins, member from Monroe county, delivered some remarks in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, which were elicited by a paragraph in THE CLARION, that in consequence of his honorable and impartial course as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, a caucus of the Republicans had formally laid him out of their party and had served a notice on him to that effect.

Mr. Huggins' remarks are represented to have been exceedingly well-timed and sensible. He stated that he had at all times been guided in his office by a sense of duty from which, under no circumstances, could he be induced to swerve.

In the course of his remarks he alluded to the profligate administration of the affairs of the Southern States under the present rule, and spoke of their having been brought to a condition of bankruptcy, and thereby causing dissatisfaction among the people thereof. At the conclusion of his speech a Radical member moved that two thousand copies be printed for the use of a Democratic caucus; and a Democrat moved that the Democratic members extend to him the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Huggins bore himself throughout, with moderation and propriety.

The Land Scrip Contested Election Cases.

On yesterday the House of Representatives—so-called—by a partisan vote unseated Messrs. Smith and Kelly, Democrats, the rightful representatives of Lauderdale county and seated Grace and McInnis, Radical contestants. Thus we have another evidence of the willful disregard of the Radical party for the rights of the people to choose their own representatives when a party end is to be gained, or a partisan reward is to be secured.

After the result of the Marshall county contested case we could expect nothing more, particularly in the Lauderdale county cases when it is known there rests in the minds of the Radical leaders a malicious desire to avenge the defeat of the Radical party in that county in the last election. To do this, they have disregarded the testimony in the case; disregarded every sense of honor, and even disregarded their oaths of office and deprived the chosen representatives of the people of that county of their seats, and seated men who were even not the choice of their party, but were forced upon it by the Alcorn faction last year with the hope of making converts from the Conservative party. They may prevent the Democracy of Lauderdale from being heard upon the floor of the present House, but they cannot deprive it of its control in that county, and this infamous proceeding will but renew the exertions of the Democracy and Conservatives in the next canvass to retain control of Lauderdale.

The Test.

Now let us have proof of the sincerity of Mr. Fisher and other Radical leaders in the Legislature who declared in the beginning of the session that a reduction of expenditures was 'the greatest necessity.' Will they vote for the reform bills which have been introduced by the Conservatives? Will they vote for one or either of the bills to curtail the expenditures on account of the judiciary? Or the bill to reduce the salaries of the State officers? Will they vote to restrict the taxing power of the local county governments?

A Carpet-Bag Plundered State.

It is stated that the South Carolina Legislature has a bill before it which, if passed, will levy a tax of nineteen mills, on the property of that distressed State. The object of the bill is to raise three million dollars. The appropriations call for only one million; but the other two millions, it is believed, will be used to buy up the fraudulent six million bonds issued by the State authorities. In addition to this heavy tax, there is collectible, this year, another one of ten mills on the dollar, levied last year. The people say they must pay these rates.

The Salaries of Officers.

Without imposing an additional burden of taxation on the people, which is not to be thought of, there is a method—and it is the only proper one—to restore the value of State warrants. It is to cut down expenditures in every branch of the public service.

To show the injustice and enormity of the present laws fixing the salaries of public officers, and by way of suggesting a standard for their regulation, we propose briefly to review past legislation on this subject, and to compare it with the salaries now paid:

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.	
1842.....	\$2,000
1844.....	1,500
1846.....	1,500
1848.....	1,500
1850.....	2,000
1852.....	2,000
1854.....	2,000
1856.....	2,000
1858.....	2,000
1860.....	2,000
1862.....	2,000
1864.....	2,000
1866.....	2,000
1868.....	2,000
1870.....	2,000
1872.....	2,000

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.	
1842.....	\$2,000
1844.....	1,500
1846.....	1,500
1848.....	1,500
1850.....	2,000
1852.....	2,000
1854.....	2,000
1856.....	2,000
1858.....	2,000
1860.....	2,000
1862.....	2,000
1864.....	2,000
1866.....	2,000
1868.....	2,000
1870.....	2,000
1872.....	2,000

SECRETARY OF STATE.	
1842.....	\$2,000
1844.....	1,500
1846.....	1,500
1848.....	1,500
1850.....	2,000
1852.....	2,000
1854.....	2,000
1856.....	2,000
1858.....	2,000
1860.....	2,000
1862.....	2,000
1864.....	2,000
1866.....	2,000
1868.....	2,000
1870.....	2,000
1872.....	2,000

STATE TREASURER.	
1842.....	\$2,000
1844.....	1,500
1846.....	1,500
1848.....	1,500
1850.....	2,000
1852.....	2,000
1854.....	2,000
1856.....	2,000
1858.....	2,000
1860.....	2,000
1862.....	2,000
1864.....	2,000
1866.....	2,000
1868.....	2,000
1870.....	2,000
1872.....	2,000

ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
1842.....	\$2,000
1844.....	1,500
1846.....	1,500
1848.....	1,500
1850.....	2,000
1852.....	2,000
1854.....	2,000
1856.....	2,000
1858.....	2,000
1860.....	2,000
1862.....	2,000
1864.....	2,000
1866.....	2,000
1868.....	2,000
1870.....	2,000
1872.....	2,000

JUDGES OF THE HIGH OR (SUPREME) COURT.	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
1846.....	2,000
1848.....	2,000
1850.....	2,500
1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

CIRCUIT JUDGES.	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
1846.....	2,000
1848.....	2,000
1850.....	2,500
1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

JUDGES OF THE LOW OR (COURT OF APPEALS).	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
1846.....	2,000
1848.....	2,000
1850.....	2,500
1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
1846.....	2,000
1848.....	2,000
1850.....	2,500
1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
1846.....	2,000
1848.....	2,000
1850.....	2,500
1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURTS.	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
1846.....	2,000
1848.....	2,000
1850.....	2,500
1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

JUDGES OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
1846.....	2,000
1848.....	2,000
1850.....	2,500
1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

JUDGES OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
1846.....	2,000
1848.....	2,000
1850.....	2,500
1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

JUDGES OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
1846.....	2,000
1848.....	2,000
1850.....	2,500
1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

JUDGES OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
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1848.....	2,000
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1852.....	2,500
1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
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1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

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1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
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1856.....	2,500
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1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

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1844.....	2,000
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1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

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1842.....	\$2,500
1844.....	2,000
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JUDGES OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
1842.....	\$2,500
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1844.....	2,000
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1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

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1842.....	\$2,500
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1854.....	2,500
1856.....	2,500
1858.....	2,500
1860.....	2,500
1862.....	2,500
1864.....	2,500
1866.....	2,500
1868.....	2,500
1870.....	2,500
1872.....	2,500

by a partisan Administration.

In further proof of the pacific conduct of our citizens, we submit the following